FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 FEBRUARY 1986

Further Developments Following Interception of Libyan Plane

Tripoli radio reported that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi issued a statement to foreign journalists in Tripoli in which he said he had "issued orders to the Libyan Arab Air Force to intercept any Israeli passanger airliner" flying over the Mediterranean "as long as it is within range of Libyan air bases." The purpose would be to "search its passengers one by one, looking for Israeli terrorists wanted by Libyan courts."

Reporting the U.S. veto of Syria's resolution at the UN Security Council condemning Israel, Damascus radio said the U.S. delegate defended Israel's "air piracy," adding that this new U.S. veto is the third which the United States has used in less than 1 month to prevent Israel being condemned. The Soviet foreign minister had earlier expressed the USSR's condemnation of Israel's latest "terrorist operation" in a message to his Syrian counterpart reported by Damascus television. As for the Israeli-Syrian military situation, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited an AP report that Israeli and Syrian troops have been placed on alert in preparation for a possible confrontation in the Mount Hermon area.

PDRY

The YSP Central Committee elected 'Ali Salim al-Bid as its secretary general and Salim Salih Muhammad as assistant secretary general, the Central Committee announced in a statement broadcast by Aden radio. The statement also noted the election of a number of new Central Committee and Political Bureau members, as well as the appointment of new officials to head the YSP organization in Abyan, Aden, and Shabwah Governorates.

Egypt's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* claimed in a 4 February report that Ethiopia recently refused a Soviet request to send 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Moscow, asserting that this led to a "crisis" in Soviet-Ethiopian relations.

Gulf Shipping Attacks

An Iranian aircraft was probably responsible for a 6 February attack on a Cypriot tanker off Qatar, according to a Lloyds of London statement cited by Nicosia radio. The ship's captain told QNA that the tanker was "completely destroyed" by the rocket attack and ensuing fire aboard the vessel, which was en route for Kuwait. Although most of the crew were evacuated, two are seriously injured and four are missing, he disclosed.

In a subsequent development, an Iraqi military source cited by INA announced that Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast and raided Khark Island the morning of 7 February.

Israel-Egypt

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche stated that the Israeli-Egyptian talks in Cairo made "progress," though there was no breakthrough, Jerusalem radio reported. The talks will resume in Israel on 11 February and will continue until the end of next week, the radio said. The spokesman for the Egyptian delegation noted "some disagreement" between the two sides on elements of the "arbitration compromise" on the Tabah issue, according to Cairo radio.

Inter-Arab

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denied "tendentious rumors" about the existence of PLO-Jordanian differences in an interview with the Paris magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* cited by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. He also reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of all resolutions or plans that treat the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem. Meanwhile, 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan told Radio Monte Carlo that the PLO leader submitted three proposals to King Husayn during their latest talks, held in Amman 5 February, and he noted that recent PLO-Jordanian discussions have focused on the PLO's concern that UN Security Council Resolution 242 deals with the Palestinian cause only as a refugee issue. Jordan and Egypt are trying to clarify the U.S. stand on Resolution 242, he added, and the PLO is waiting for an official U.S. response.

In Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres maintained that nothing has come out of the negotiations between King Husayn and 'Arafat, Jerusalem radio reported.

Moroccan Denial on Asylum for Duvalier

An "authoritative" Moroccan source cited by AFP denied a U.S. report that Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier will travel to Morocco, asserting that his arrival is "out of the question."

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Commentary Attacks Reagan Support for Rebels

LD062240 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Commentary by BAKHTAR political commentator]

[Text] Recently U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in the course of his report to Congress, stated that his government is rendering broad assistance ot the so-called freedom fighters in the world and made particular mention of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Kampuchea and Angola.

President Reagan once again tried, by hypocritically referring to the so-called freedom fighters, to praise the professional criminals who, in order to achieve the sinister aims of U.S. imperialism, engage in the most shameful inhuman acts and give a legal basis to his illegal military assistance to the agents of the CIA in the [words indistinct] countries, including the DRA.

It is a well known fact that the Washington Administration terms illegal all those countries who choose an independent path and oppose the adventurist policy of U.S. imperialism, and labels their opponents as freedom fighters in order to provide grounds for possible (?attack) for their destruction in the future.

The ruler of the White House has declared with particular daring his support for the counterrevolutionaries of those countries that have truly popular and national democratic regimes and pursue anti-imperialist policy, but he has not made any mention of his puppets who are unprecedented in the record of human crimes. The Israeli Zionists, the racists in Chile and South Africa, the junta of El Salvador, the blood-sucking regime of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan, who are shedding the blood of thousands of struggling sons and patriots, are marks of disgrace on the forehead of U.S. imperialism. Mr Reagan should have mentioned them first of all.

The peoples of the world know that the Washington Administration gives military assistance worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the counterrevolutionaries of Nicaragua, Angola, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The Afghan counterrevolutionary bands have so far received military assistance worth more than $1.5 billion from the United States and during the current year alone (?will) receive military assistance more than $470 million from the Reagan administration.

The question asked here is, what results have been achieved from the bountiful aid that Mr Reagan and his partners have so far given to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and yet promises them further assistance? The answer is crystal clear: the murder of women, children and old men; the destruction of schools, hospitals, bridges, roads and other public utility establishments; the poisoning of the atmosphere of schools and drinking water and hundreds of other crimes, which have been perpetrated by the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with the help of Mr Reagan's dollars; these are the results of this so-called humanitarian assistance.

This is not the first time that Mr Reagan, in collaboration with the rebellious bands of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, has openly revealed his hostile stand against Afghanistan. Some time ago he received a counterrevolutionary group in the White House and shed crocodile tears for the so-called misfortune of the people of Afghanistan. Under this pretext and scenario, he promised to supply the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with the most modern lethal weapons made in the United States.

If we compare now the words of Mr Reagan with his actions, we correctly realize the sinister essence and aims of his administration. Speaking on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, Mr Reagan in front of all nations of the world hypocritically spoke about the solution of regional disputes. However, at the same time he expressed his support for the counterrevolutionaries of the liberated countries, including the DRA.

Now once again the White House boss with complete disgrace, has declared assistance to the counterrevolutionaries of Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua and Kampuchea — countries that have chosen the path of prosperity and independent policy for their people.

The recent announcement by Ronald Reagan in the U.S. Congress concerning further assistance to the counterrevolutionary bands of the liberated countries, among them the DRA, shows that the Washington Administration does not want to put an end to the imperialist war against our country. It is trying to give expanded dimension to the war againt the DRA. However, imperialism is doomed by the dictate of history. The future belongs to the people of Afghanistan.

PDPA Sends Message to Cuban CP Congress

LD061955 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Feb 86

[PDPA Central Committee message to participants in Third Cuban Communist Party Congress in Havana]

[Text] Dear comrades. The PDPA Central Committee expresses its best comradely congratulations to you on the occasion of the convocation of the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, this valuable event in the life of the heroic party and people of Cuba, and wishes you success in the work of this congress.

The purposeful and indefatigable struggles of the Communist Party of Cuba, the vanguard of the working class and all toilers of Cuba, on the path of bringing to victory the first popular revolution and the daily increasing consolidation of its gains in the Western hemisphere against the arbitrary threats and aggressions of North America, are a turning point in the history of liberation movements in Latin America and are counted as a source of inspiration and pride for all international revolutionary forces, including the PDPA and the people of the DRA.

The third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba is being convened under conditions when a new wave of adventurist and militarist interventions and threats by the Reagan administration has been mounted against the peoples of Central America and in particular against heroic revolutionary Cuba.

We profoundly believe that, just as all intrigues and conspiracies of imperialism -- headed by U.S. imperialism -- have always been confronted by the resolute struggle of the struggling people of

Cuba under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and have been foiled, in the future they will not succeed in blocking the building progressive socialism in that country.

The consistent enhancement of the role of revolutionary Cuba in the Nonaligned Movement, the enhancement of its international prestige and the resolute and unstinting support by the world's peace-loving and progressive forces, in particular the fraternal family of the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union, are all pleasing advances in which the PDPA and the people of the DRA, on the side of other progressive forces of our time, consider themselves as partners.

The PDPA Central Committee, expressing satisfaction at the existing good relations, which are being broadened and consolidated form day to day in accordance with the principles of revolutionary solidarity, once again expresses its sincere, friendly and fraternal best wishes for the successful work of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and wishes it the greatest victories in leading the Cuban society and people. With warm, comradely congratulations.

[Signed] The PDPA Central Committee

Daily Comments on 'Uselessness' of War

LD040622 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Kabul, February 3, BAKHTAR — The policy of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence and friendship among peoples constitute the cornerstone of the DRA foreign policy, writes daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*.

The leadership of the DRA consistently strives to defend the principles of good-neighbourliness, fruitful mutual cooperation and the solution of the existing problems through peaceful means.

The constructive proposals of the DRA dated 14 May 1980 and August 24, 1981 and the rational approach of the DRA towards the Geneva talks testify to this fact, the daily adds.

The world public opinion particularly the peace-loving and realist forces have no doubt on the true purport of the DRA and the constructive nature of its domestic and foreign policy aimed at ensuring peace and deescalating tension in the region.

The situation of our region basically changed in the last few years. Today ever-greater number of people are coming to realize the futility and the uselessness of the undeclared war launched by the imperialist powers to topple the people's power in Afghanistan.

They continue their fight against the blatant interference of the imperialist and reactionary countries into the internal affairs of the DRA and demand direct talks to be conducted between the DRA and Pakistan, the daily concluded.

Gandhi Leaves for 3-Day Visit to Maldives

BK070303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and Mrs Sonia Gandhi, left New Delhi this morning for Maldives on a 3-day visit. The finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, is accompanying the prime minister. Mr Gandhi was seen off at the airport by his ministerial colleagues.

Asked about the aim of the visit, the prime minister said before emplaning that it is to enhance friendship between the two countries. He will discuss matters of bilateral interests during his talks with the Maldives president, Mr Gayoom.

Our correspondent says an agreement on economic and technical cooperation is to be signed during Mr Gandhi's visit. He will also exchange views on matters relating to regional interests.

Reaction to Israeli Interception of Libyan Plane

Syria Asks Nonaligned Aid

BK060412 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Syria has requested India and other countries to take immediate steps to prevent Israel from its continuing terrorist activities against the Gulf countries. In an urgent message to the Indian foreign minister, Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, and leaders of Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], the Syrian foreign minister, Mr Faruq Shar' said Israeli interception of the Libyan aircraft carrying Syrian diplomats on Tuesday was a violation of all international laws and norms. He urged the Nonaligned Movement and other international bodies to take deterrent measures against Israel to end its terrorist acts and air piracy in the region.

Bhandari: Violation of International Law

BK061505 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Following is the text of reply given by the foreign secretary on the evening of 5 February in response to queries from press regarding recent hijacking by Israel of a Libyan aircraft.

"We are shocked by reports that a Libyan aircraft was intercepted in international airspace yesterday by Israeli fighters and forced to land at an Israeli airfield. This is in complete violation of international law, and we are appalled that this outrage has been committed, not by a few desperate outlaws, but by a government that is supposed to protect and uphold, and not violate, the rule of law.

"The Government of India condemns terrorism in all its forms. We think that acts of political violence do not solve any problems, they only compound them. The hijacking of aircraft as a means of attacting attention to their cause has been the misguided ploy of terrorists, and has been universally condemned. We are disturbed by the trend emerging over the last few months, whereby states have stooped to the tactics and morality of terrorists. We think this is totally reprehensible, and we hope that all governments will act with the sense of responsibility and moderation that is expected of them".

Bhagat Expresses 'Concern' at Extremists in UK

BK050308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, has voiced India's concern at the spurt of extremist activities in Britain. He warned that the close Indo-British ties may be adversely affected unless prompt and effective action is taken by the British authorities to deal with the situation. Mr Bhagat, who made a stopover at London on his way to Washington, told PTI that it is the responsibility of the British Government to provide protection to the members of the Indian community there.

Continuing Reportage on Sikh Unrest in Punjab

Educational Institutions Closed 7-8 Feb

BK070301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] In Punjab, all educational institutions have been closed for today and tomorrow as a precautionary measure. According to an official spokesman, this has been done in view of a call for a strike by the All India Sikh Students Federation for tomorrow.

Assam Moves To Identify Illegal Immigrants

HK061314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Gauhati, India, Feb 6 (AFP) — The state government in Assam is to set up tribunals to identify foreigners who had illegally settled in the state, officials have said.

Interior Minister, Bhrigu Phukan, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday that the tribunals would be set up along with a special department to implement an accord signed last August between the federal government and leaders of anti-immigration groups in the state. The agreement cleared the way for state elections in December which swept the Assam People's Conference (APC) to power over the Congress (I) Party of Premier Rajiv Gandhi.

Under the accord, anyone fownd to have illegally entered Assam after 1971 was to be deported, while those who had arrived between 1966 and 1971 were to be stripped of their voting rights for 10 years. The agreement ended six years of campaigning by the anti-immigration groups who claimed that some five million illegal immigrants had entered Assam since independence in 1947, mostly from Bangladesh. Mr Phukan said before going to New Delhi for talks that the detection of foreigners "will have to be done as per the Assam accord".

State Chief Minister Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, who accompanied Mr Phukan to New Delhi said later in the capital that the infiltration of illegal immigrants was still underway, although on

a lesser scale. He said he would again discuss plans to build a fence around Assam with federal government leaders today.

Sources in the Bengali-speaking Moslem dominated United Minority Front [UMF]said they would "firmly resist" the implementation of the accord, particularly in those areas where minorities were living. The UMF emerged the third largest group in the state elections after the APC and Congress Parties. Their main campaign plank was opposition to the accord.

Bhagat Criticizes U.S. Arms Supply to Pakistan

BK061034 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, has told the members of the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee that continued supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan will push up the arms race in the subcontinent. He said this will force India to divert resources from development to armament. During an hour-long meeting with seven members of the committee, Pakistan's nuclear program and the threat created by it also came up. He said there is no way India can be sure of any kind of verification arrangement with Pakistan of each other's nuclear facilities.

The members asked questions relating to Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, and other issues. Mr Bhagat apprised them of the situation in Sri Lanka and the initiatives taken by the prime minister to bring peace to the island.

On the economic front, Mr Bhagat spoke of the importance of IDA funds for India's development. Later during a meeting with the American defense secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, Mr Bhagat discussed the subject of technology transfer. He told him that there was scope for expanding area of cooperation.

Meanwhile, India and the United States have decided to set up a working group on narcotics to check the flow of drugs between the two countries. Narcotics will now be the fifth area of cooperation coming under the Indo-U.S. joint commission besides education, agriculture, science and technology, and economic cooperation.

Jayewardene's 'Military Solution' Criticized

BK060844 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 28 Jan 86 p 5

[Editorial:""Sri Lanka's New Stance"]

[Text] The reported statement of Sri Lanka President Jayewardene that he would depend on a military solution to the ethnic problem comes as a surprise to those well-wishers who are hoping that a negotiated settlement would be found to this issue. Mr Jayewardene had expressed the same sentiment when Pakistan President Zia visited Sri Lanka after the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit in December last. Now he says that the Sri Lankan army is being trained by Pakistan and its air force by some other country.

This statement of the President, if it is true, has many implications and far-reaching consequences. To begin with, it calls an end to all efforts for a negotiated settlement — not just the Thimpu round which is only stalemated, but also other attempts — and sets the island republic on a totally unpredictable course. It is not that Mr Jayewardene is unaware of the implications of his statement. Nor can others be insensitive to the compulsions that might have prompted him to go in for a "hard choice". He reportedly said that Mr Rajiv Gandhi "must do in Sri Lanka what he did in Punjab and Assam." Is it not precisely what Mr Gandhi is trying by initiating the Thimpu round of talks and insisting on a negotiated settlement in face of stiff opposition to it?

Mr Gandhi did not even mind his party losing power in Punjab and Assam if it helped solve the problems on hand. Mr Gandhi's bona fides as far as his conviction in negotiated settlement of disputes is concerned is more than proved by his actions. But the point that needs to be borne in mind is not the present character of the Sri Lanka ethnic problem but its cause and effect. With the economy of Sri Lanka already in a shambles, the question that must be considered is: Is escalation of military expenditure the right thing to do? It can impoverish the nation and severely affect the life of every citizen and that in the long run can be more dangerous than the allegedly slow and even sometimes tiring process of trying to solve the problem through talks. After all, the problem as such cannot be bombed although its protagonists can be. That is no solution: Sri Lanka has every right to do what it deems fit but it is always good to remember the geopolitical factors that decide history.

Commentary Reviews Economic Cooperation With USSR

BK041435 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Commentary on India-Soviet economic cooperation by M. Ramachandran of the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA]

[Text] Indo-Soviet trade is traditionally based on long-term 5-year agreement. Recently, the two countries have signed an agreement for the period 1986-90 providing for a turnover totaling 90 billion rupees, almost double the 1981-85 figure. The trade turnover during 1985 was of the order of 46 billion rupees and was an increase of 20 percent over 1984, which itself was a record in bilateral trade. The exports from India to the Soviet Union was around 26 billion rupees and imports touched about 22 billion rupees. The protocol for 1985 envisaged a significant breakthrough in many sectors of India's exports. This was particularly so in the case of chemicals and allied products with a growth rate of 43 percent, textiles 36 percent and engineering goods 25 percent. For the first time in 1985 synthetic rubber and several chemicals were added to the list of items of import from the Soviet Union.

The visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the Soviet Union in May last year yielded beneficial results. The Soviet Union extended 1,000 million ruble credit to India. Of this, 250 million rubles were earmarked for the coal sector. The credit is to be utilized for the ongoing Soviet aided projects and some new projects already approved by the public investment board of the

union government. One of the major projects that has been lined up for the utilization of this credit is the development of the Godavari coal belt in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. Godavari coal fields are virgin site and rough estimates put coal reserves that would last over 50 years. The Soviet credit would also be utilized for developing the Khadia mining project in Uttar Pradesh, which will produce 4 million tons coal a year. Coal production from the mine is expected to start from 1988. Another aspect of this credit is that an open cast mine in the Jharia coal belt, along with the commissioning of a washery and an underground mine at (Sitanala), will also be developed.

Among the new projects which will receive Soviet assistance are the 6-million-ton refinery at Karnal and the 1,000 megawatt superthermal power station at Kahalgaon in Bihar and some power stations at Bhilai steel plant. An oil exploration agreement covering Cambay and Cauvery regions had also been signed during the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union. Accordingly, the Soviet Union has agreed to undertake the entire exploration and drilling work and also financial credits covering 70 percent of the cost. Both the regions have been identified for intensive integrated oil and gas exploration and the entire project will take 5 years.

On the textile front, the Soviet Union has linked purchases of cotton textile items from India with the supply of sophisticated machinery. According to a broad understanding reached, the Soviet Union will supply 500 sophisticated looms over a 2-year period, and India will supply 250 million meters of textiles in 1986 and 500 million in 1990.

In the automotive sector, Soviet trucks will be fitted with Indian diesel engines. A contract has been signed for delivery of 500 Indian buses, to be delivered at the rate of 10 a year.

The Soviets have shown interest in bying India's high-technology products. They include satellite earth stations, dish antennas, computer [words indistinct] and black video tape. In a package deal, the Soviets have also agreed to buy 2 million electron guns for color TV sets from India and sell half a million color television sets from this year.

India and the Soviet Union have recently signed a protocol envisaging further cooperation in nonferrous metallgurgical sector. The two countries have also signed a contract for construction of 2.3 million-ton bauxite plant in Andhra Pradesh.

Official Discusses Nuclear Power Capability

BK050935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] India will be capable of generating 10,000 megawatts of nuclear power by 2000 AD. This was stated by Dr C.V. Sundaram, director of the Indira Gandhi Center for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam. Talking to newsmen in Varanasi, he said the successful commissioning and operation of the fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam has established that carbide fuel has superior breeding capability with the higher power growth rate than the conventionally used oxide fuel. He said at present the Kalpakkam reactor is using indigenous mixed carbide fuel developed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Center the first fast test reactor.

Petroleum Products Prices Reduced by Public Demand

BK051620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The government has announced a decrease in the prices of some petroleum products from midnight tonight. An official announcement in New Delhi this evening said that broad considerations for increasing the prices of petroleum products continue to be valid. But it has been decided in true democratic spirit to substantially moderate the increases for giving relief to the people.

Although there will be a sizable revenue loss, government is determined to maintain the plan outlays, especially on anti-poverty programs. An official spokesman said the prime minister has given a directive that these outlays should not be curtailed on any account.

The finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, said in a statement that government had very carefully studied the public reaction to the increases in petroleum prices. He said the Congress-I had been in the forefront in articulating popular sentiments. In a democratic system, the government ensures that it is never out of line with the real interests of the broadest masses, particularly the weaker sections of society.

It had become necessary to raise the prices because the government wanted to implement an annual plan which would strengthen the growth impulses of the economy. This involved enhancing the annual plan outlay well above the projected level.

The government also wanted to curb the growth rate in oil consumption. In 1985-86 alone the foreign exchange expenditure had increased by 12 billion rupees. The oil import bill now stands at 47 billion rupees. Even after the price reduction the subsidy on kerosene will continue to be 71 paise per liter and on cooking gas 13 rupees and 5 paise per cylinder.

This morning the Congress working committee met in an emergency session and requested the prime minister to reconsider the price increases for giving release to the common man. This was followed by a cabinet meeting.

Israeli Interception of Libyan Plane Condemned

BK061622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Pakistan has condemned Israel's interception of a Libyan passenger plane and described it as a serious violation of norms of civil aviation and yet another example of Israel's terrorism. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that the act may have serious repercussions on international air travel and global peace and security.

The Pakistan Government has urged the UN Security Council to condemn Israel for its repeated and flagrant violation of the accepted norms of international law and take appropriate measures to restrain it from its aggressive acts which may lead to serious confrontation and further erode the prospects of peace in the Middle East.

Noorani on 'Desecration' of Mosque in Jerusalem

BK051630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani stated in the Senate this afternoon that a wave of grief and indignation had swept the Pakistani Government and people due to the recent Zionist attempt to transform the Al-Aqsa Mosque into a place of worship for Jews and the mosque's repeated desecration.

Addressing two identical adjournment motions presented by Maulana Samiul Haq, the minister of state said that Pakistan wholeheartedly supports all efforts and steps to liberate Jerusalem and maintain the Islamic character of the Al-Aqsa mosque.

Referring to the statements of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, he said that Pakistan will not rest until Jerusalem is freed and the Al-Aqsa Mosque returned to the Muslims. He said that Muslims have been the permanent trustee of the Al-Aqsa Mosque for the last 14 centuries.

He also mentioned Pakistan's participation in the Al-Quds committee in Morocco and added that it is a matter of satisfaction that the meeting took note of the recent incidents and recommended concrete measures to counter the nefarious designs of the Zionists. He assured the house that Pakistan will implement the Al-Quds committee's recommendations with utmost sincerity. The mover did not press for his motion after the minister of state's statement.

UAE President Arrives for Private Visit

BK061528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The president of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, arrived in Karachi this afternoon on a private visit.

Reportage on Visit of Indian Delegations

Subcommission Meetings Begin

BK041044 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The two subcommissions of the Pakistan-India joint commission began their meetings in Islamabad this morning. The two subcommissions deal with cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, sports, travel and tourism. The proposals formulated by the two subcommissions will be presented to the third meeting of the joint commission to be held in Islamabad in March or April this year.

Agriculture Group Calls on Junejo

BK050514 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Indian Secretary for Agricultural Research and Education N.S. Randhwa and his delegation called on Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and apprised the prime minister of his talks with the Pakistani officials on cooperation in agricultural research.

Pakistan and India have identified areas for cooperation in agricultural research. This was disclosed after the final round of talks between the Indian and Pakistani agricultural delegations in Islamabad yesterday. The Pakistani side was led by the secretary of the Division of Agricultural Research and chairman of the Council of Agricultural Research. The meeting specially considered cooperation in exchanges of scientists and [words indistinct] information. An annual cooperative project, based on the recommendations of the meeting, will be implemented after approval by the governments of the two countries. The leader of the Indian delegation lauded the Pakistani scientists for achieving significant success in the field of agriculture.

The Indian delegation also met federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Qazi Abdul Majid Abid. The federal minister told the members of the delegation that there are extensive prospects for cooperation in various areas of agriculture between the two countries. He said that because Pakistan and India are in the same region, they face similar problems and can help each other by sharing technical expertise and experience.

Exchange Schedule Set Up

BK041619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] India and Pakistan today agreed on a tentative time schedule for exchange of experts in the fields of archeology, archives, anthropology, and library as part of the cultural cooperation agreement. The two Indo-Pakistan subcommissions dealing with tourism, counsular matters, and information and culture held their meetings in Islamabad this morning after an inaugural speech by the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr Niaz A. Naik.

The two panels of the Indo-Pakistan joint commission discussed, among other things, reopening of the Khokrapar-Minabad route.

steps to ease travel and increase contacts between the two countries. Repatriation of civilian detainees who have completed their prison terms also came up for consideration.

Further Details

BK051615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Two India-Pakistan subcommissions today concluded their deliberations in Islamabad with an agreement to give a new substance to cultural exchanges. A decision on the question of further easing travel facilities between the two countries has, however, been deferred. The Pakistani side agreed to repatriate 47 civilian detainees on the 20th of this month who have completed their prison term.

The subcommission dealing with culture, education, and information has worked out an agreement on a time schedule for exchange of experts in the field of archeology, library, and museum as part of cultural cooperation agreement. There has also been an agreement on the exchange of radio and television programs and matters relating to folk art.

NDP Leader Details U.S. Interference in Region

GF070526 Lahore JANG in Urdu 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Lahore (staff reporter) — Khan Abdul Wali Khan, the leader of the National Democratic Party, has stated that the greatest obstacle to the rule of the people and a national republic is American imperialism and its lackeys. He was speaking yesterday on the subject: "Why Pakistan Could Not Become a National Republic". This meeting was addressed by Nasir A. Sheikh and Abdul Malik.

During the days when Pakistan came into being, changes were being introduced in the foreign policy of the United States. The United States was then making plans to contain the Soviet Union. It is clearly stated in a document of the U.S. National Security Council, now in its possession, that if there were to be a war between the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States would launch an attack from Pakistan. If the Soviet Union were to retaliate, they would attack Pakistan and would use their weapons on Pakistan. If the United States and Europe encountered any difficulty in the delivery of oil from the Middle East, the matter could be controlled through Pakistan.

Khan Abdul Wali Khan stated that President Ziaul Haq had once told him that Pakistan was a fort of Islam. He replied that if this fort was used against the Muslims of the Middle East, would it then be called the fort of blasphemy? If the ideology comes from the north, guns are used against it; but if the same ideology comes from PRC, dances are arranged.

Khan Abdul Wali Khan stated that the United States wanted no political party in Pakistan to come to power that would not protect the interests of the United States. It is on this account that the Americans think that the Pakistani Army has been their friend. It is our misfortune that Pakistan has been made a dependent of the United States. In the past it was said that the United States would come to the aid of Pakistan if it were invaded by any communist power. However, the American document states that Pakistan would be the only country that, despite American agreements, would not be supported by the United Sattes even if attacked from a communist country.

In the beginning Pakistan received an invitation from the Soviet Union inviting the Pakistani prime minister to visit Moscow. This invitation was used by Pakistan to force an invitation from the United States. The American document clearly states that Choudhury Zafrollah was a British agent and that Malik Ghulam Muhammad, Sikandar Mirza, and Ayub Khan were American agents. The American ambassador in Pakistan wrote to Washington that a Pakistani Cabinet minister was ready to work for CIA.

Khan Abdul Wali Khan added that no elections were held those days because the Indian politicians who opted for Pakistan and came to Pakistan to rule had no electoral constituencies in Pakistan. They called themselves emigrants even when they were in Pakistan. They did not become Sindis, Pathans, or Baluchis. When the PRC and the United States became friends through the brokerage of Pakistan, the United States did not need East Pakistan to use against the PRC. The political awareness of the East Pakistanis also became a problem for the Americans. Kahn Abdul Wali Khan said: A responsible personality of Pakistan told me that it was necessary to give up East Pakistan to save West Pakistan.

Khan Abdul Wali Khan added that, after the Afghan revolution, when Tarkai talked about socialism, the United States and the fundamentalists in Pakistan raised a hue and cry that this violated the ideological boundaries and decided to use Islam as a weapon. The British Government during its era also prepared a list of the mullahs in the NWFP.

NAWA-E WAQT on India's Tactical Nuclear Capability

GF061844 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 3 Feb 86 p 1

[By Nazir Naji]

[Excerpts] Lahore — India has acquired the capability to manufacture tactical nuclear weapons. The nuclear shells, which can destroy everything within a perimeter of 2 km, are already deployed by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The PRC also has equipped its army with these weapons. These tactical nuclear arms can be fired from ordinary mortars.

A Western technical research paper has written that Indian scientists began efforts to manufacture these shells from plutonium soon after their 1974 nuclear explosion. The idea was to manufacture such shells which could cause destruction in a limited area. They started tests at the Kasipur gun and armaments factory. The substance used in these shells is called a toxic agent. The toxic effects of these nuclear shells remains effective only for a short period and only within a limited area. This substance is being kept secret. India at present is capable of equipping one batallion of its artillery with these shells. India also has manufactured a hydrogen bomb and it can test it at any time.

Former President Moraji Desai had stopped action on the Indian nuclear program but Mrs Gandhi ordered the program to be resumed when she came to power in 1980. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is also devoting his full attention to this program.

In this nuclear program India not only wants to establish its hegemony in Southwest Asia, but also to convey a warning to the PRC. India believes that the PRC is helping Pakistan in the latter's nuclear program. Pakistan and the PRC have both denied this but India adheres to its suspicion.

Between 30 or 40 Indian scientists are busy in the Bhabha Atomic Research Center working on the hydrogen bomb. This project is working on a scientific technique which is called the ICF, or international confinement fusion.

The United States has remained silent on India's fast progress in the nuclear field, while keeping a very strict watchful eye on Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. President Reagan in a letter to President Zia warned him: "If Pakistan continues to work on its nuclear program, then the United States will stop its military and economic aid to Pakistan."

President Reagan said that Pakistan should use its Kahuta nuclear plant for processing uranium. This uranium will serve as fuel for the reactor but it cannot be used in manufacturing arms.

In reply, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in a meeting with President Reagan, assured him that Pakistan was ready to work on U.S. suggestions with regard to the Kahuta plant.

Further Reportage on 10 Days of Dawn Ceremonies

Khomeyni's Son Reads Imam's Message

LD061742 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb 6, IRNA — In a message read by his son at the Behesht-e Zahra cemetery here Thursday, [6 February] Imam Khomeyni hailed the Iranian nation for cutting off the hands of the aggressors from the Islamic homeland and for reviving Iran's lost dignity and independence.

The spiritual leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran also prayed to the Almighty for his divine dispensations which, he said, has enabled the devoted Iranian nation to establish a state of Islamic justice and equity in place of the former oppressive rule.

The message which was issued on the "Day of Martyrs and the Islamic Revolution", (i.e., the sixth day of the Ten Day Dawn period marking the seventh anniversary of the revolution's victory), also praised the great martyrs of the revolution, as well as the disabled, those missing in action and the prisoners of war, all of whom, the imam said, by their commitment and self-sacrifice have exalted the nation before the Almighty. A large group of families of the martyrs, the disabled, the MIAS, and the POW's, as well as civil and military officials, and foreign guests were present at the ceremonies.

"After the passage of several years since the victory of the revolution," the imam said, "and despite all-out plots and pressures by the big and small oppressors... Islam is spreading throughout the world thanks to the great spiritual strength of the nation and owing to the pure blood of the martyrs in the cause of Islam."

The imam thanked God that the analyses of the dependents of the East and the West about the Islamic revolution had turned out to be wrong and that the Islamic Republic, with its great power inspired by divine blessing, is still treading the straight path of Islam. He also thanked the Almighty for granting the honor to the Iranian nation to become a model for the oppressed peoples in the world.

Imam Khomeyni also prayed to the Almighty for the ultimate victory of Iran's Islamic combatants in the Iraqi imposed war, and to help the "marchers of Karbala' " (people's volunteers to the war fronts) achieve their sublime goal, and also to cut off the hands of the oppressors from the Islamic countries...

The superintendent of the Martyrs Foundation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Karrubi, also spoke to the crowd and said Iran was the only country in the world where Islam in the real sense of the word has been institutionalized. He said the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran proved that religion can form the basis of a system of government and the sovereign policy in a society.

During the ceremony, several army helicopters showered flowers over the graves of the martyrs of the Islamic revolution and the Iraqi imposed war. In another ceremony the memorial gravestones of the late Egyptian combatants, Khalid Islambuli and Sulayman Khatir, were uncovered at the Behesht-e Zahra cemetery.

President Attends Mosque Ceremony

GF070627 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit correspondent on the 6th day of the 10 Days of Dawn, which has been named the day of the Islamic revolution and martyrdom, last night impressive ceremonies were arranged by the militant clergy society of Tehran in the Martyr Mottahari School. President Khamene'i, foreign guests attending the 10 Days of Dawn celebrations, the clergy, several Majlis deputies, and various Tehran citizens attended the ceremony.

To begin, Mr Mahallati, the imam's representative in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps spoke of the manner in which the Islamic revolution achieved victory under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and of the role of the Tehran militant clergy on the path to victory. He commented on the special role of the martyrs of the council of the Tehran militant clergy and remembered and praised martyrs Mottahari, Beheshti, Bahonar, Moffateh and Shahabadi.

Then Mr Khamene'i, the president, gave a speech congratulating the audience on the upcoming anniversary of the glorious Islamic revolution. He said: We are now passing through some of the most sensitive days in the history of our revolution; and the most glorious memories, the most beautiful sacrifices, and the most amazing tales of steadfastness come to our minds.

Mr Khamene'i continued his speech by discussing the laws of change in history mentioned in the Koran and compared the Islamic revolution to these laws. He said: One of the principles of the Koran is the discussion on the changing laws of history, which mentions changes in history and changes in human history and human evolution, as the Koran sees them. According to these laws, no social changes will be made in society unless society changes from within its own specifications and peculiarities. This is the law and throughout history one of the reasons the people on this planet have had misfortunes and have accepted them and the reason they did not have hope for victory was their misunderstanding of what needed to be done. We have experienced this in our own lives.

The Tehran Friday prayer leader then talked about the various Koranic verses on victory. He said: Different elements brought our revolution first to victory, then stability. The most important of these elements was the respect for piety. The reason we are more well known in the world today, the reason more people want to imitate us, the reason why we have dug our roots deeper and are less dependent on individuals is because we have strict adherence to piety. The leader of the revolution and the people came to the battlefields with complete piety and were victorious.

Mr Khamene'i continued to compare Koranic verses with the victory of the Islamic revolution and its continuation. He said: We must recognize the various plots of the East and West and we must stand firm against the East and West. We must not bend down to any pressure by any power.

The head of the Defense Council then spoke of the imposed war. He said: We did not have fantasies about oil. We stood firm by

our principles and the Koran has told us that peace is not a final and a definite value; it only has value when it is just. Would it be right for us to tell the fighters of South Africa or the Palestinian people to make peace? Peace only has value when it is just. With the help of God, while the aggressors do not accept what we have to say and while the aggressive regime of Iraq is not punished, we will in no way make peace and we shall not bow down to pressure.

Amal Official's Statement

GF070354 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The 10 days of dawn guests arrived in Bandar-e 'Abbas, center of the Hormozgan Province in southern Iran before noon today to become closely acquainted with economic and social activities and with the political and strategic position of the province. They were received at the airport by a number of clergymen and a group of officials of the province.

Our correspondent reported that following their arrival, the guests of the 10 Days of Dawn headed for Bandar-e 'Abbas to inspect the ports of Martyr Raja'i and Martyr Bahonar.

During an interview with our correspondent on his fruitful visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brother Abu Hisham, a Muslim Lebanese Amal movement official, referred to the future of Muslims in Lebanon. He said: The goals of Muslims are identical and our leader — the Muslims leader — is Imam Khomeyni. He affirmed that the battles in Lebanon would end with the victory of the Muslims.

Referring to Palestine and its oppressed people, Abu Hisham stated that oppressed Palestine has set its hope on the Islamic Republic and the Islamic revolution of Iran. He added: We believe that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are the forces of the liberation of Jerusalem.

Lebanese Clerics Meet Rafsanjani

GF070614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] According to the public relations' office of the Majlis, Mr Shaykh Shams al-Din and Mr Sayid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, two of Lebanon's ulema who are in Tehran to attend ceremonies for the 10 Days of Dawn and the seventh anniversary of the success of the Islamic reovlution, yesterday afternoon met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker. During the meeting they talked about issues in Lebanon and regional matters.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy

LD061824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani today received the special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, who delivered a message from Col al-Qadhdhafi praising Iran's stance in the face of the U.S. plots hatched against Libya.

In response, Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed thanks for Libya's support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran. He said: The time has come for emphasis to be placed on oil from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and on plots against Libya. We must arrange further cooperation so as to neutralize such plots. As in the past, we emphasize again that we stand side-by-side with the people of Libya against any plots.

Continuing his speech, Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated: The United States and Israel have made a big mistake in this air piracy. They have exposed their deceitful policies and virtually proved that they are willing to train terrorists in this region. They intend to turn the region into an ever-present crisis center by a breakdown of security.

Deputy Foreign Minister, Libyan Envoy Condemn Israel

LD061505 Tehran IRNA in English 1440 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb 6, IRNA — Libya's charge d'affaires 'Abdallah Fadhil met and conferred here Wednesday with Deputy Foreign Minister for Political affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam. In the meeting, Sheykh ol-Eslam condemned the Zionist state of Israel for its air piracy against a Libyan passenger plane saying that the Islamic Republic of Iran categorically backs and cooperates with Libya in struggling against such agressions.

Daily Warns of Retaliation

LD061451 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From the press review]

[Text] This week the world saw a new terrorist hijacking act by the United States. A passenger airliner was hijacked by fighter planes of the occupying regime and forced to land in occupied Palestine, thanks to facilities provided by the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean.

The daily *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* writes in its political analysis: Last month, U.S. mass media reported a plan for the CIA, using every possibie means, to try to abduct officials of countries which are opposed to U.S. policies. The abducted individuals would be taken to countries friendly to Washington or even to the United States itself for interrogation and trial. Now, an example of this terrorist plot has been put into practice: A Libyan passenger airliner was hijacked by fighter planes of the occupying regime and forced to land in occupied Palestine, thanks to facilities provided by the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean.

The arrogant mass media are trying hard to cooperate as far as possible to prevent the exposure of behind-the-scene secrets, but the role played by the United States and its naval fleet in the Mediterranean was so transparent that, surprisingly, the incident turned against Washington's interests. No doubt, the United States is interested in making use of the abject policies pursued by Arab reaction and, if possible, it intends to extend this reaction

all over the region to engulf the progressive countries of the region and to keep them in a state of nervous tension. But, would the adoption of such methods release U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East from its present deadlock?

There is much evidence to prove that events are clearly moving against Washington's interests; and the United States, in search of fresh pastures, has in fact taken the lead in delivering blows in its own interest. By threatening passenger airliners and endangering international flights, the United States will certainly harm both itself and its allies. In a single incident and by trampling over international law, the United States might find itself a temporary winner, but how can one predict the consequences of such incidents? Has Washington considered the undesirable consequences of its adventures? Will it accept responsibility for the tragic outcome of its blatant involvement in undermining the security of international flights?

The United States is tempted by its naval fleet to trample on international regulations and to hijack passenger planes. But the adoption of such methods as official U.S. policy will from now on justify in advance any retaliatory measures. In this connection, Washington has chosen state terrorism as the pivot of its foreign policy. But, under the circumstances, the United States is more vulnerable than any other regime and the adoption of such a policy does it more harm than good.

The truth is that, thanks to its stupid policies, Washington has made itself countless enemies in every corner of the world; it imagines that by resorting to state terrorism as the center of its foreign policy, it will be able to achieve its goals. But there is no doubt that such a policy will, instead of serving U.S. interests, seriously threaten its interests in four corners of the world and invites retaliation. The difference is that this time it was the United States which fired the first shot and Washington is responsible for the progress of a vicious circle created by itself. Because, if they mean to try certain individuals, who are marked as agents of terrorism, then U.S. officials in the four corners of the world are top of the list of condemned terrorists.

UK Minister Confirms Right To Search Ships

LD061441 Tehran IRNA in English 1432 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] London, Feb. 6, IRNA — A British Foreign Office minister has confirmed that Iran could justify its search operations in the Persian Gulf against ships suspected of carrying arms for Iraq, including the British-owned *Barber Perseus* on Jan. 12.

Answering questions from three parliament member Wednesday, Mr. Tim Renton, the minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Office, also suggested that for Britain's own interests the right of search on the high seas should be preserved.

"Iran may be entitled under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter to exercise an inherent right of self-defence by stopping and searching foreign merchant ships on the high seas... the Iranians are using that specific right," he said. However, he described this right as "exceptional", which could be used "only if there are reasonable grounds" for countries engaged in war.

Mr Renton also confirmed that it would be against Britain's interests to abolish the right of search in international waters. It was this right for all countries to carry out search operations on the high seas if necessary that led the United States to reluctantly accept that the Islamic Republic was justified in searching the American flag ship, *President Taylor*, in the Persian Gulf last month.

American Navy and Coast Guard do regularly search suspect ships and boats in the Caribbean Sea on the lesser grounds that they may be carrying drugs and other illegal goods to the U.S.

When the Iranian Navy intensified its operations against ships suspected of carrying arms for Iraq three weeks ago, when London's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was also touring the southern Persian Gulf states, the British press gave prominence to the development but gave the impression that Iran was acting against international law. However when the American and British officials explicitly acknowledged the right of search, the media here remained silent. The British Media have also not published any reports on their Foreign Office minister's comments in Wednesday's parliamentary session.

Musavi Inaugurates Petrochemical Complex Expansion

LD061105 Tehran IRNA in English 1033 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Prov., Feb. 6, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Thursday morning inaugurated the project for the expansion of Shiraz petrochemical complex. The oil minister, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, who also accompanied the prime minister, told IRNA that the new project will increase production of the chemical fertilizer of the complex by 450-500 thousand tons a year.

He added that full operation of the chemical fertilizer producing line of the complex, to start next year, will raise its output to 850,000 tons a year, meeting the whole demand of the country. Becoming operational, the new line of the complex will save 120 million dollars of foreign exchange a year.

Oil Minister Returns From Tripartite Oil Talks

LD061803 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Golam Reza Aqazadeh, the Islamic Republic's oil minister, returned to Tehran this afternoon following a tripartite meeting of the oil ministries from Iran, Algeria, and Libya held in Tripoli.

According to the Central News Unit's correspondent, at the end of their meetings from 3-5 February, the three oil ministers issued a statement expressing their concern at the recent instability of the oil market and emphasizing the importance of unity within OPEC. They further warned that the recent political pressures from various countries aim to weaken OPEC and they also noted that the falling oil prices will have negative effects on the economies of all oil-producing countries. The oil ministers from Iran, Libya, and Algeria also stressed the need for further

consultations and more cooperation between the oil-producing countries.

Hajj Delegation Returns from Saudi Arabia

GF060807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Emam-Jamarani, the imam's representative in the Hajj, Endowments, and Charity Organization, who had led a delegation to Saudi Arabia to coordinate facilities for 150,000 Iranian pilgrims to the holy sites in 1986, returned to Tehran last night. Mr Emam-Jamarani spoke to our correspondent about the results of his trip to Saudi Arabia. We invite you to listen to this interview.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Jamarani, I would like you to talk about the result of your meetings with Saudi officials.

[Emam-Jamarani] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We talked about issues concerning the hajj and the facilities that have to be provided for the pilgrims. To do this, it is necessary to coordinate between Iranian hajj officials and their Saudi counterparts in order to provide the necessary facilities for the respected pilgrims during the hajj period. For this reason, every year a delegation travels to Saudi Arabia in advance to hold talks. A few days ago, we went to Saudi Arabia and held talks with officials on providing the necessary facilities for pilgrims.

We met with Saudi Arabia's minister of hajj and endowments about organizing housing and other issues in this field. We met with the Saudi PTT minister about providing communication facilities for the pilgrims so that there would be a communications network between Saudi Arabia and Iran during the hajj period. We met with the Saudi health minister about providing the necessary comforts for the pilgrims during the hajj period. It was necessary to have such talks with these officials and thank God we had some successes in all of these fields.

Last year and in previous years, as regards provision of facilities, there was some harrasment. However, this year, with the agreement that has been signed and with the help of God, we hope things will improve. We also had talks on housing and there were some agreements. If God is willing, we shall have more housing facilities this year than before.

Other talks were held with the Health Ministry. They agreed to some principles and followed a positive approach to the issue. They stated that when it came to the comfort of the pilgrims, they had been given orders to help. They added that they would do their best to provide this help. The same went for the PTT Ministry.

In connection with the political side of hajj, we have experienced harassment every year but this year. We think that because of the agreements we have, if God is willing, we hope not to witness any incidents concerning political issues this year. We hope that our political activities will be carried out well this year.

What we discussed with them first was the number of pilgrims. We wanted to be able to send up to 200,000 pilgrims to Mecca this year, but the Saudi Government is unable to accomodate that many people. They have asked for 2 or 3 years to do repairs and to provide facilities so that they can be ready to accept more Iranian pilgrims. So this year it was decided that again we would send 150,000 people.

Another issue concerning Iranian pilgrimages was the question of some anti-Shi'ite publications and propaganda which has been seen every year in the holy sites during the hajj period. These publications were distributed and caused some concern among the Iranian pilgrims. We asked that this sort of thing not be repeated again and as they have had some bad experiences in this regard, we asked them not to carry out such activities in order not to cause rifts between Shi'ites and Sunnis.

Another point that has been bothering our pilgrims in Mecca and Medina is the issue of the graves of imams and those close to the prophet — peace be unto him — which has been an ungoing thing for years. With the help of God the graves of the imams and the great men of Islam will be rebuilt in the best way possible so that they would not be in the ruined state that they are in now. This was a serious topic of conversation with Saudi officials. Following talks between our foreign minister and the Saudi foreign minister and other officials, we wanted this issue looked into. In the agreement that was signed, this question was brought up and they have promised to do some quick repair work and rebuilding of these graves. It was decided that a plan be put forward by Iran so that the operations can be carried out according to those plans. If God is willing, the ruined state of the graves would be dealt with so that the long-time wishes of the Shi'ites can be realized. It seems that we have been successful in this regard as well. We hope to provide an all-encompassing plan so that this can be realized.

We had successes in other areas as well. The issue of (Joghfeh) was one of our concerns, because years ago there was a destroyed mosque there without any facilities. For the past 2 or 3 years the Iranians wanted Joghfeh to be rebuilt, as it was a site regarded holy by the Iranians and the Shi'ites, so it could be taken out of that state. This was something we had wanted for the past 2 or 3 years. Thank God, this year they did a good thing and started to build a glorious mosque there. It is now finished and there are also many facilities for the comfort of the pilgrims. There is also a paved road all the way up to the entrance of the mosque which was not there before. It did not even have a proper road before; most of the pilgrims used to be confused and some even got lost there. This year, thank God, it has been built in the best way possible, which will be satisfactory to the Iranians this year. So we have no more concerns with regard to Joghfeh. [end recording]

Executions of Iranian Spies in Iraq

LD062017 Tehran IRNA in English 1823 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] London, Feb. 6, IRNA — Iraq's chief of security, 'Ali Hassan al-Majid, has said that 11 Iraqis, including eight army deserters, and four Iranians have been executed for allegedly conspiring to spy for the Islamic Republic and carry out bomb attacks. He did not say when or how the executions took place.

Islamic groups in London, which saw the claim in one of the newspapers here Thursday strongly condemned it. One group, the Islamic Council, called the report "horrifying." A spokesman for the council told IRNA, "they (Iraqi officials) are repeating the same things and are not responding to the world community's concern over the human rights situation there."

Sources within two Iraqi Islamic associations in London noted that the Baghdad regime's oppressive policy against the increasing number of Islamic activists is "nothing new." They said there had been reports about a clash between Iraqi mujahidin and the police earlier this week but that it was not clear whether the Iraqi allegations were linked to it. The Iraqi officials had in the past used the state-controlled press in such a way to intimidate the mujahidin or to blame foreign governments for the growing Islamic resistance inside the country, they said.

Tehran Radio Details Iraqi Kurds Operation

GF042012 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] In a recent ambush by the Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries, five of the forces of the Saddamist regime were killed in northern Iraq; among them were three Ba'thist Party security men. Another six were wounded.

A report by the central news office quoting *TARIQ KARBALA'* newspaper stated that 28 elements of the so-called popular army have surrendered to the Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries during this ambush. The report added that the Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries returned safely to their bases after successfully carrying out this operation.

Iraq Expelled From 'Majority' of Republic's Area

LD051759 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA — Ground Force Commander Colonel 'Ali Seyyed Shirazi Wednesday said that the Iraqi regime occupied over 10711 square kilometers of Islamic Republic Territory at the outbreak of the war.

Speaking at an army epaulette-giving ceremony here, Colonel Shirazi said that the Islamic combatants have so far been successful in expelling the Ba'thist invaders from the majority of the Islamic homeland. Shirazi said that the magnitude of the sacrifices of the Iranian combatants in the fronts can never be fully recorded by historiographers. Iraqi invaders still occupy some parts of Iranian territory.

UN Experts Visit Bombed Ruins in Marivan

LD060726 Tehran IRNA in English 0720 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Marivan, Kordestan Prov., Feb. 6, IRNA — The United Nations team of experts stationed in Tehran, Wednesday visited the devastation in Marivan, Kurdestan Province, caused by repeated Iraqi bombardments last week. The team, after visiting the ruins, announced that there was no doubt that Iraq had attacked residential areas in Marivan.

In the Iraqi bombardments of the city, carried out in violation of June 12th 1984 agreement, several civilians were martyred and a number of houses in the center of the city were destroyed.